THE GOSSIP

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"The Gossip,"

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A JUBILEE MEDLEY.

[BY A JUBILEE POET.]

On a jubilee stile sat a jubilee youth
With a jubilee pipe in his jubilee mouth,
On his jubilee back was a jubilee coat
And a jubilee collar 'round his jubilee throat,
Both bought at Walker's Weekly Payment Store,
Where Moreland has Jubilee goods galore.

Let Canada's sons and daughters pray
That long may our Queen her sceptre sway;
Then let us quickly, while we can,
With Walker's new instalment plan,
Provide such comfort while we may—
All bills we'll find not hard to pay.

Men and women, young and old!
Oft you've heard of Britain's gold—
Regarding this, a new song we'll sing,
Ere evening dawns a pleasure bring—
Leave your orders for Carpets and all
At Walker's Weekly Payment Store call;
Now Clothing he has, also Curtains in lace,
Dry Goods of all kinds for every face

Britannia, the pride of the sea,
A world offers homage to thee,
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble;
No traitor's words can wean Canada's love,
Strengthened and assisted from above.
Walker offers to all this Jubilee year
Bargains you will be surprised to hear.
Now let the patroits 'round he seen
Exulting shout "God save the Queen."

Walker's Weekly Payment Store,
165 *Sparks St., Ottawa.*

E. B. MORELAND,
Manager.

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PERSONAL.—A young man with a little capital can get a splendid business chance by addressing Box 424, Ottawa, Ont.

Canadian Philatelic Association.

The formation of an association of active philatelists in Canada has for years been the main desire of many ardent collectors. With this object in view an organizing committee has been formed, who are preparing a draft of a constitution and they cordially invite all Canadian philatelists to join with them and assist in making the new Association a grand success. As soon as sufficient names have been secured an election of officers will be held which will be similar to the A. P. A., with the exception that it is proposed to have a Vice-President in each province. Collectors will have the benefit of a good exchange bureau, purchasing department, counterfeit detector, etc. The following are the views of a few of our principal philatelists received by the Secretary *pro tem*, Mr. Jno. R. Hooper, of this city:

"I am glad that the formation of a Canadian society has been undertaken. It is a move in the right direction, and it has often been a matter of surprise and regret to me that we did not have such an organization in the Dominion. Long live the C. P. A."—F. J. GRENNY, Brantford, Ont.

"I am in hearty sympathy with such a scheme. Think we should have an exchange bureau and purchasing dept. Will do all I can to assist"—J. A. LEIGHTON, Orangeville, Ont.

"I will be able to secure several members for the C. P. A. Have written to several collectors on the subject. Would suggest a Vice-President for each province, with a Sec.-Treas. at Ottawa, the latter place to be headquarters; also that foreign collectors and dealers be admitted as honorary members on payment of small fee."—H F KETCHESON, Belleville, Can.

"I wish the C. P. A. success, as it is much needed here in Canada Collectors seem to be somewhat scattered, and this will help to draw them closer together."—R. F. McRAE, Montreal, Que.

"I shall do all in my power to push the scheme along. Will endeavor to get all I can to join."—J. C. NIESSER, Toronto.

"I desire to join the C. P. A."—N. E. CARTER, Delevan, Wis.

"I do not suppose the C. P. A. is intended for Canadian philatelists only. I would be pleased to join."—KARL C. MINER, Hoosick Falls, N.Y.

"I believe that a Canadian philatelic society if properly organized and centrally located with branches would be a useful institution. Such a society ought to do good in the matter of postal reform beside facilitating exchanges."—HENRY HECHLER, Halifax, N. S.

"I shall be most happy to become a member of the C. P. A., and to render you all assistance in my power to further the work of organizing, and wish it every success."—HENRY S. HARTE, Petitcodiac, N. B.

"Would like to become a member of the C. P. A."—GEO. H. HARRISON, London, Ont.

"I heartily approve the end you have in view and hope it will meet with every success. I will do all I can to forward the organization, as we Canadian collectors have long needed an exchange bureau."—J. H. TODD, Brandon, Mani.

The organizing committee have placed the initiatory dues at 25 cts., which will entitle to vote and full membership in the C. P. A. to Jan. 1, 1888. Foreign and U. S. philatelists pay a fee of 50 cts. and participate in all privileges as honorary members, except in voting. This small fee will be ample to pay all current expenses and cost of election. The members will decide by vote what fee and dues will be charged from Jan. 1 next. The officers will be elected to act until Dec. 31, 1888.

Reports are expected from the Maritime provinces shortly, and it is confidently hoped that our friends down by the sea will heartily cooperate, as they have a large number of live philatelists in that section. Halifax has two or three philatelic journals, either one of which would be creditable as the official organ of the C. P. A. We hope all who take an interest in philately or any of its branches will send in their names to the secretary Mr. Jno. R. Hooper, Ottawa, Ont, who will gladly answer all questions concerning the proposed Ass'n.

Society Sayings.

Spaker Ouime leaves for England shortly.

Sir David and Lady Macpherson are at Hamburg.

Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick goes to Wimbledon, Eng.

Judge and Mrs. Ardagh have been visiting friends in the city.

Rev. J. A. Logan, of Acadia Mines, N. S., gave us a friendly call.

The Queen, London *Truth* says, will make a big batch of Jubilee Peers.

Mr. W. Edgar Buck is spending his holidays at his old home in England.

The Ottawa school children are getting three thousand jubilee medals from Toronto.

Rev. W. T. Herridge and Mrs. Herridge will view the classic beauty of Scotland.

Mr. J. W. Kidd, a graduate of Queen's, has commenced the study of law in the Capital.

Mrs. Chisholm attended the convention of the W. C. T. U. at Farmersville on the 15th.

Lady Macdonald has done the honors of entertaining our legislators well during the past session.

The Prince of Wales is called. "The Great Chief without a scalp" by the Wild West Show Indians.

Dr. H. G. Grant, of this city, has been appointed a surgeon on one of the British India Co's. steamers.

Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Dalton McCarthy, M. P's, are spoken of as possible Cabinet Ministers.

Mr. H. G. Hopkirk, lately private secretary to Sir Alexander Campbell, is now an inspector at Stratford.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. Nicol Kingsmill as consul for the Argentine Republic in Canada.

Sir Adolphe and Lady Caron gave a complimentary dinner to several Ministers of the Crown, Senators and M. P's. tr this week.

Sir Wm. Anson gave an entertainment in honor of Wesleyan conference delegates at Oxford. Mr. Sandford Fleming was present.

Lord and Lady Lasdowne have given as many dinners at Government House during the session as at previous sessions of greater length.

Mrs. Tilton has been elected President of the Ladies' Missionary Society; Mrs. Grant Powell, 1st Vice President, and Miss Yielding, secretary.

Mrs. and Miss Hall, of Sherbroke, Que., (wife and daughter of Mr. Hall, M. P.) were invited to the State ball recently held in London, Eng.

Mr. E. Miles has very kindly presented a view of the Lansdowne country seat in Wilts, "Bowood," to the society which bears that name.

Major Boulton, who commanded "Boulton's Scouts" during the North West rebellion, is paying a visit to his father, Col. Boulton, Cobourg.

The Earl of Aberdeen, lord lieutenant of Ireland under Gladstone, was given a cordial reception by the citizens of San Francisco. He will visit Ottawa.

Princess Louise presided at the principal stall at the annual sale at the Royal School of Art Needlework. Princesses Christian and Victoria also assisted.

Sir John A. Macdonald will likely leave for England soon on a trip for the benefit of his health. The arduous work of the late campaign and session he has bore well.

Mr. A. G. Learoyd has been appointed as a probationer to the Methodist Church at Billings' bridge. His father, Rev. Dr. Learoyd, is president of the Bay of Quinte Methodist conference.

Col. Henry Smith, the very popular sergt.-at-arms of the Commons, commands the gallant 14th Princess o' Wales Own Rifles, Kingston. We would like to have seen his regiment here on the 1st July.

Lord Dufferin's eldest daughter is now in England. She is a fine, handsome young woman and would be scarcely recognizable by those who saw her a child in the Capital. The young Earl Dufferin is in India with a cavalry regiment.

Her Majesty's drawing-room, held by the Princess of Wales at Buckingham Palace, was attended by the following Canadian ladies;—Mrs. Jas. Fellowes, Miss Anna Fellowes, Mrs. Cattanack (Toronto), Mrs. Gough Arbuthnot. Presentations to Her Royal Highness at this Court were, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to Her Majesty.

Rev. W. Scott is now celebrating the Jubilee year of his ministry. The venerable gentleman is highly esteemed by all who know him and we wish him many long years of happiness. He is engaged on a new work on "St. Paul."

Her Majesty will be presented by the loyal bootmakers of Stafford with a Jubilee outfit of boots, one boot per annum for every year of her reign. Twenty-five pairs—of course she will choose Balmorals. In accepting the proffered donation the Queen has given directions that one of her boots shall be forwarded as a pattern.

Numismatic Notes.

Chinese "cash" were first coined about 1120 B. C.

Gold was first coined into money by the Florentines in 1252.

First American copper cent was coined at New Haven in 1667.

The first milled coins were minted in 1558, in the tower of London.

A new coin to be called a "Double Florin" is to be issued from the Royal mint, London, England, to represent four shillings, or one-fifth of a pound, the obverse and reverse to be the same as the florin.

Queen Victoria Jubilee medals are for sale by the Novelty Book Co., Box 424, Ottawa, at $1 and $1.50 each; Maltese cross, 30c.; Star of India decoration and crown (fine) only $1.

Two very fine Jubilee medals have recently been issued by the firm of Ellis & Co., Toronto. They are very fairly executed, and the design good. The white medal issues are the only material we have seen so far.

Messrs. Mason & Co., Ingersoll, Ont., have issued a jubilee medal, the observe being the smaller Ellis & Co. issue, and the reverse "Compliments of *Mason & Co., Watch*makers & Jewellers, Ingersoll.

Mr. L. J. Casault, Library of Parliament, Ottawa, is an enthusiastic numismatist and has a very large collection of rare old medals and coins. He is constantly exchanging and buying to enlarge his rich collection.

Eight different copper coins for 25c.; 15 varieties 50c.; 22 varieties 75c.; 28 varieties $1; 40 varieties $2; 55 varieties $3; 65 for $4; 75 different dates (copper) $5. Novelty Book Co., Box 424, Ottawa, Ont.

Robert McLachlan, Esq., Montreal, is busy on the manuscript of his supplement to his work on "Canadian Numismatics;" it will embrace some 500 new and old features. The two works together will cover all the known varieties of the coins, medals, and tokens of the land of our adoption.

A very fine side view "1*d*. Bank of Montreal 1839," (two finely drilled holes on outer edge) was recently knocked down to a bid from Jos. Hooper, Port Hope, at $15. This we consider a bargain for such an extreme rarity, as a similar specimen was sold a short time ago to a U. S. Numismatist for $75.

The Capital issued the first Jubilee medal; on the obverse it bears the bust of the Queen crowned with the inscription, "Jubilee, Ottawa, 1887." The reverse is inscribed, "Ministering Children League." It is about the size of a 25 cent piece, and worn by about 500 children at a commemorative gathering held in the capital of the Dominion.

Another event to be commemorated this year, not by a jubilee but by a quarter-centennial celebration, is that of the Montreal Numismatic and Antiquarian society. The members propose striking a medal which will bear the bust of the president on one side, and the seal of the society on the other. It is to be expected that this will be made an artistic specimen of metallurgy.

We notice the sale of coins in New York, June 27th, portion of which were the property of the late eminent Canadian, John T. Raymond (Col. Sellers), embracing an important collection of English coins catalogued by Low. This collection embraces some rich and rare pieces, a "Brasher Doubloon," also a "Kentucky token," in silver. This piece is claimed as Canadian. See "Leroux 64 & 65."

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The Ocean House is the largest and the new management will endeavor to make it one of the most popular houses at Old Orchard. Many of the rooms will have new beds and carpets, and the managers promise good service and an excellent table. The spacious music hall, with its splendid dancing floor, will be open to the patrons of both houses. Write for circular and rates.

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Managers.
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Curious Things About Birds.

To study bird-life intelligently one should know something about birds, and for this you cannot do better than to read Ernest Menault's charming little work, "The Intelligence of Animals." M. Menault starts out by criticizing the use of bird synonyms for stupidity and foolishness, saying: "Our rhetoric makes use of a number of comparisons regarding the winged tribe, which we are only too ready to adopt. We are constantly saying: "Stupid as a turkey," "silly as a snipe," "foolish as a buzzard." We associate such an idea of imbecility with birds that when we wish to taunt or ridicule each other we make use of such terms as "goose," etc. We lay all our bad passions on these innocent creatures. We call the owl untamable and tactiturn; the heron sad and melancholy; the gull is insatiable and clamorous; the magpie inquisitive, boasting, and thievish. To hear our language one would say birds must be essentially a race of degraded creatures. But it is not so. Science, wiser than imagination, has declared that birds have not such little brains as we have been led to suppose. It has been proved that the brain of the canary is equal in proportion to the bulk of their bodies, to that of man, though we know well that in a general way, the brain of birds is not so voluminous as that of the mammalia. And here again we find that the intellectual manifestations are in proportion to the extent of the cerebral organs. The brain of the ostrich is not larger than that of the barn-cock. The goose and turkey have very small brains.

The following is a scale of the size of the brain compared with the bulk of the body, in some birds and mammalia. On examining this list it will be seen that the most intelligent of the larger animals have not so large a brain as we should expect. In truth, it will be found that the degree of intelligence is not always in proportion to the cerebral mass. The brain of the canary is equal in bulk to 1-14th of the body; barn-cock, 1-25th; sparrow, 1-25th; chaffinch, 1-27th; robin, 1-32d; blackbird, 1-68th; duck, 1-256th; eagle, 1 260th; goose, 1-360th. In man the brain varies from 1-22d of the body to 1-32d; the higher apes, 1-30th; cat, 1-94th; the dog, 1-161st; the horse, 1-400, and the elephant, 1-500th.

Few animals have the brain more developed than the parrots. The cerebral mass is, in proportion to the weight of the body, as great as that of man. It is easily understood, then, that intelligence may not be so rare among birds as some have supposed. We are often greatly at fault when we study animals. We always wish to compare their organization with ours. We say they are less perfect than we are, because such and such organs are less developed in them than in us; this is a great error. Each creature is perfect with regard to its kind, or the requirements of its state of existence, and often possesses much which another wants. Thus, birds are admirably endowed with the sense of sight. It is supposed that there is a direct correspondence between the extent of vision and the rapidity of flight. The eagle, hawk, vulture, and all other birds of prey, with the exception of the night birds, survey a horizon much more extensive than man can.

"The martin," said Belon, "perceives a gnat distinctly at the distance of 500 yards, darts upon it, and carries it off in the twinkling of an eye with unequaled dexterity. The kite, which hovers in the air far beyond our sight, easily perceives a dead fish floating at the surface of the water or the imprudent mouse just coming out of its hole."

Birds, surveying with a single glance a considerable extent of country, are often obliged to adapt their powers of sight, according to the position in which they find themselves, either on the earth or in the air. Their eyes are naturally long-sighted, except those of the aquatic birds, and the crystalline lens is more flattened than in the mammalia. To enable them to see from a great distance they possess a peculiar organ enabling them to give the eye a high-telescopic power. The bird's eye is, in fact, a self-adjusting telescope, which can also become a microscope. The bird has a third eyelid, which, acting between the other two, covers the ball of the eye, and moves over it incessantly, to keep it clean and brilliant like an eye-glass; this lid serves also for a curtain against the dazzling rays of light. It is probable that an eye so well organized is admirably adapted to the wants of birds in their periodical voyages to far off countries. This third eyelid is called the nictating membrane, is semi-transparent, and, when not in use, is neatly folded up in the inner corner of the eye. It is rapidly drawn across the eye by two muscles, and returns to the resting place by its own elastic action. The telescopic power of the vulture's eye was shown by actual experiment a few years ago. Some naturalists stuffed the dried skin of a deer with hay and left it on a prairie; in a short time a number of black specks were seen far up in the sky; these became larger and larger, and at length were found to be a troop of vultures rapidly descending toward the spot where the stuffed deer lay. The birds at length alighted, approached the skin, and struck their beaks into the leathery substance. After hovering about for some considerable time, apparently in great astonishment, the vultures flew off slowly and sadly. Now it seems clear that in this case the birds must have seen the stuffed deerskin from a height in the air at which they were invisible to the human eye. Smell could have nothing to do with the result.

Next to the sight, hearing appears to be the second sense of birds—that is to say, second in perfection. Hearing is not only more perfect than the smell, taste, and touch of birds, but even more perfect than the hearing of quadrupeds. We see this proved by the readiness with which some birds repeat a long succession of sounds, and even of words. It happened that we took away a nest of sparrows from beneath the roof of a cottage, and placed it on a balcony, before the young were old enough to call for their parents. The father and mother did not in this case, recognize their nest by sight; but in another experiment when the little ones were able to call out, the parent, distinguished their voices, and brought them food. Here the sense of hearing exceeded that of sight.

Birds are certainly not creatures of taste. They do not masticate, but swallow their food unchewed. This matters little to them, for the horny nature of most of their tongues unfits them for tasting. But many birds show much skill in the use of their wonderfully formed tongues. The humming-bird turns the organ into an admirable pump, by which it sucks up the juices of flowers, and the woodpeckers use their tongues as darts to transfix insects. These birds are compelled to employ a complex machinery of small bones, by which the tongue is lengthened directed on the prey.

The sense of smelling does not appear to be well developed among birds, a great number of them having no nostrils—that is to say, no open tubes on the beak, so that they cannot smell, except by means of the interior cleft in the mouth. Some have been tempted to explain by the sense of smell, certain singular faculties in birds. Indeed, how else can we account, say they, for the marvelous return of the carrier-pigeon, which is taken in a close vessel from its native home to a distance of 300 miles, across countries quite unknown, and which, as soon as liberated, has no difficulty in returning to its home? How can we explain the fact of a messenger-pigeon, which, being sent from Toulouse in a covered basket, when set at liberty, knew perfectly well how to return to the place of its departure? Is it to one of the senses, or to a peculiar intelligence that we must attribute this faculty? Assuredly it is not due to hearing, to touch, nor to taste. Is it due to the sense of sight or smelling? There may be doubts as to the pigeon shut up in the basket, but as to the one which was carried in a close vase, it is evident that the poor winged animal, had it the scent of a dog, would never have been able to return direct home by the aid of its nose. The phenomena cannot be otherwise explained than by the general sensibility of the bird. Launched in the atmosphere, it follows the direction of its sensations, and knows what route must be taken to reach the north or the south. Its sensibility serves for a compass, and also for a thermometer.

A carrier-pigeon taken out by the arctic discoverer, Sir John Ross, in 1850, from its dovecot in Scotland, was let loose at Wellington Sound, within the arctic circle, on Oct. 6, and reached its former home in Ayrshire in seven days, having flown 2,000 miles across the Atlantic. Tousseuel cites an example of a goldfinch that every week quitted its native town, situated in Picardy, for Paris, carrying a notice to prepare its master's apartments.

How they got the Name.

An English author, upon the question of the origin of the name as applied to the turkey, says the first turkeys imported to England, "though actually brought from Mexico, came in a ship which went to Turkey before reaching England. The birds were thus possibly landed with some Turkish goods, and were taken for Turkey birds, or turkeys, as it subsequently came to be contracted into."

The statement seems "far fetched." It is quite as probable that the name is a corruption of the peculiar notes of the bird. That the turkey was first introduced into Europe from Mexico is pretty certain. But the turkey descended from the species originally found all over the wooded openings of the United States—(Meleagris gallapavo). The Mexican species (M. Mexicana) very closely resembles the domestic turkey.

According to Elliot the turkey was first introduced by the Spaniards from Mexico into Spain, and thence carried to England. They were taken to France in the reign of Francis the First, and the first one eaten in that country is reported to have been served up in 1570, at the banquet given upon the occasion of the wedding of Charles the Ninth. Subsequently they were introduced into Asia and Africa.

Although we have never seen it so stated, it is more than probable that the Aztec and Toltec races of Mexico had already domesticated a bird so easily brought into subjection as the turkey.

Early Watches.

At first the watch was about the size of a dessert plate. It had weights, and was used as a "pocket clock." The earliest known use of the modern name occurs in the record of 1552, which mentions that Edward VI. had "one larum or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron gilt, with two plummets of lead." The first watch may readily be suppesed to be of rude execution. The first great improvement, the substitution of springs for weights, was in 1560. The earliest springs were not coiled, but only straight pieces of steel. Early watches had only one hand, had to be wound up twice a day, and did not keep the time nearer than fifteen or twenty minutes in twelve hours. The dials were of silver and brass; the cases had no crystals, but opened at the back and front, and were four or five inches in diameter. A plain watch cost more than $1,500, and after one was ordered it took a year to make it.

Curious Signs in London.

At a market town in Ruthlandshire the following placard is affixed to the shutters of a watchmaker, who had decamped leaving his creditors minus: "Wound up and the main-spring broke." As pithy and curious was the notice lately stuck upon the window of a London coffee-house. "This coffee-room removed up-stairs till repaired." There are many curious signs and business announcements to be found in London, of which a few are. "Sick dogs medically attended by the week or month. Birds to board. Ladies' and gentlemen's feet and hands professionally treated by the job or season. Round-shouldered persons made straight. Babies or children hired or exchanged. False noses as good as new, and warranted to fit. Black eyes painted very neatly." In the extreme west we hear of a shanty which bears the sign: "Here's where you get a meal like your mother used to give you."

Enthusiasm in the Right Place.

If some men would only put the same amount of enthusiasm into sawing wood that they put into sitting on a plank and watching nineteen men play ball, their wives could kindle the kitchen fire every twenty minutes through the twenty-four hours and still have kindlings to spare.

If some women would only put the same amount of enthusiasm into learning to cook that they put into mastering the mysteries of darned lace and fashioning insane patchwork, their husbands wouldn't have to go to hotels and restaurants so often to get a square meal, and dyspepsia wouldn't be the fashionable disease in so many households.

A Wedding Present

Of practical importance would be a bottle of the only sure-pop corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—which can be had at any drug store. A continuation of the honeymoon and the removal of corns both assured by its use. Beware of imitations.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

The twelfth annual general meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held, in pursuance of the terms of the charter at the banking house of the institution, 15th June, 1887. There were present:—

Messrs. H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt (St. Catharines), P. Hughes, T. R. Wadsworth (Weston), Robert Jaffray, Hon. Alex. Morris, Rev. E. B. Lawlor, George Robinson, W. T. Kiely, William Ramsay, John Fisken, jr.; Henry Pellatt, Robert Carswell, James Mason, John Smart (Port Hope), Thomas Walmsley, Robert Thompson, R. Wickens, J. J. Vonkoughnet, J. O. Howard, G. M. Rose, R. Reid, W. B. Hamilton, Dr. Thorburn, A. McFall (Bolton), D. R. Wilkie, etc., etc.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. H. S. Howland, and Mr. D. R. Wilkie was requested to act as secretary.

The Secretary, at the request of the Chairman, read the report of the directors and the statement of affairs.

REPORT.

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the twelfth annual balance sheet and statement of profits for the year ending 31st May, 1887:—

Balance at credit, on account, 30th May, 1886, brought forward		$ 18,339 13
Profits for the year ended 31st May, 1887, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		185,067 24
		$ 203,406 37
From which has been taken:		
Dividend No. 23, 4 per cent (paid 1st Dec. 1886)	$ 60,000 00	
Dividend No. 24, 4 per cent (payable 1st June, 1887)	60,000 00	
		$120,000 00
		$ 83,406 37
Written off bank premises and furniture account	$ 3 656 93	
Carried to rest account	50,000 00	
		53,656 03
Balance of account carried forward		$ 29,749 44

Rest Account.

Balance at credit of account, 30th May, 1886	$ 500,000 00
Transferred from profit and loss account	$ 50,000 00
Balance of account carried forward	$ 550,000 00

The profits for the year show an improvement over those of the year previous, and have enabled your Directors to place the sum of $50,000 to Rest Account in addition to paying the customary dividends.

Appropriations have been made from Contingent Account in liquidation of debts therein provided for. Your directors are of the opinion that the balance unappropriated is sufficient to cover all doubtful assets. The ultimate realization of any considerable proportion of the assets at present covered by appropriations from this account depends upon a substantial improvement in the condition of things in the Province of Manitoba.

In view of the continued development of the North-West Provinces a branch has been opened in the town of Calgary.

The investments of the bank in Government, municipal and other first-class debentures now amount to $1,084,515 25.

The head office and branches of the bank have been carefully inspected, and our directors have much pleasure in expressing their satisfaction at the manner in which the officers of the bank have performed their respective duties.

H. S. HOWLAND, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST MAY, 1887.

LIABILITIES.

1. Notes of the bank in circulation	$1,058,133 00
2. Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	3,580,500 03
3. Deposits not bearing interest	1,082,436 03
4. Due to other banks in Canada	2,532 60
5. Due to agents in United Kingdom	244,373 78
Total liabilities to the public	$5,967,975 49
6. Capital stock paid in	1,500,000 00
7. Rest account	550,000 00
8. Contingent account	33,024 13
9. Dividend No. 24, payable 1st June, 1887 (4 per cent)	60,000 00
10. Former dividends unpaid	1,100 61
11. Balance of profit and loss account carried forward	29,749 44
	$8,141,849 67

ASSETS.

1. Gold and silver coin current	235,477 65
2. Dominion Government notes	492,819 00
3. Notes and cheques on other banks	167,717 60
4. Balance due from other banks in Canada	187,728 89
5. Balance due from agents in foreign countries	86,352 27
6. Dominion of Canada debentures	$56,458 05
7. Province of Ontario Securities	139,477 61
8. Municipal and other debentures	888,579 59
	1,084,515 25
Total assets immediately available	$2,254,610 60
9. Loans on call	162,739 15
10. Loans, discounts or advances on current account to municipal and other corporations	600,822 16
11. Other current loans, discounts and advances to the public	4 731,885 09
12. Notes discounted over due, secured	52,733 57
13. Notes discounted over due, unsecured (Estimated loss provided for)	35,090 94
14. Real estate, the property of the bank (other than bank premises)	61,955 01
15. Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank (all bearing interest)	35,770 35
16. Bank premises, including safes, vaults and office furniture at head offices and branches	145,269 49
17. Other assets, not included under foregoing heads	60,373 25
	$8,141,849 67

D. R. WILKIE, *Cashier.*

The report was adopted.

The usual votes of thanks were passed to the president and directors, also to the cashier and other officers, for their attention and zeal in promoting the interests of the bank.

The ballot was then taken for the election of directors, which resulted in the election of the following shareholders, viz.:—Messrs. H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt, Wm. Ramsay, P. Hughes, T. R. Wadsworth, Hon. Alex. Morris, Robert Jaffray.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. Henry S. Howland was elected President and Mr. Thomas R. Merritt, Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

LADIES

Who are Weak, Nervous and Exhausted; who feel themselves losing Strength; who are pale, delicate and sickly in appearance, suffering from the many complaints **peculiar to women**—send for **and read** M. V. LUBON'S **Treatise** in BOOK FORM on the **Diseases of Women.** Mailed sealed and secure from observation on receipt of 6c. in stamps, UNSEALED FREE. Address, **M. V. LUBON,** 47 Wellington St. East, **Toronto, Ont.**

Beads, or to speak by the card, jets, are fashionable foundations for bonnets.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp by A. H. Dixon & Son, 308 King Street West Toronto, Canada.

The Crown Prince and Portugal have arrived in England.

Whenever your Stomach or Bowels get out of order, causing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, and their attendant evils, take at once a dose of Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. Best family medicine. All Druggists, 50 cents.

A. P. 338.

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GUELPH Business College, Guelph, Ont., Twelve States and Provinces already represented on the roll of this Institution. To thorough, practical instruction, and the efficiency and success of its graduates, this College owes its popularity. Circulars, giving terms, etc., mailed free. Address, M. MACCORMICK, Principal.

BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS, Sailing weekly between Montreal and Liverpool. RATES OF PASSAGE:—Saloon, Montreal to Liverpool, $40, $50, and $60; Return Tickets, $80, $90 and $100—according to Steamer and accommodation. Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates. For further particulars and to secure Berths, apply to **H. E. MURRAY, General Manager,** 1 Custom House Square, Montreal, or to the Local Agents in the different Towns and Cities.

CLOTHES WRINGERS, 10 kinds; MANGLES 3 kinds; Washing Machines, 2 kinds. Churns, Carpet Sweepers, Meat Choppers, Trucks, and other sundries. HAMILTON INDUSTRIAL WORKS CO., Hamilton, Canada. Send for articles wanted, or Illustrated Catalogue

STRATFORD, Aug. 6, 1885—Having suffered from Kidney disease from childhood, I consulted eminent doctors in Chicago, New York, and in Canada. Also tried various patent medicines, but getting no relief from any source gave up, as I was sure my case was hopeless. Finally I was induced to try Dr. Jug's Medicine, and I am glad to say that three bottles cured me. D. DUGGAN, Dry Goods Merchant.

Water PURE LIVING STREAM. **AUGERS,** bore 20 feet per hour. Also **Rock Drills**—Hand, Horse, or Steam Power. Send for Catalogue. **Laidlaw Manufacturing Co.,** HAMILTON, ONT.

H. Williams, FELT AND SLATE **Roofer,** Manufacturer and dealer in **Tarred Felt, Roofing Pitch, Building Papers, Carpet and Deafening Felt, READY ROOFING, Etc.** 4 Adelaide St. E., TORONTO.

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I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. ROOT, **Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.**

SNOW DRIFT THE FAVORITE. THERE IS NO BETTER **BAKING POWDER** The Snow Drift Baking Powder Co., Brantford, Ont.

COMPOUND OXYGEN—THE CONSERVATOR of health, the enemy of disease; heals the Lungs, Re-builds the Broken Down Constitution of young and old. Home treatment, sufficient for two months, Inhaler and all complete, sent by express for $12. Moved my office from 73 King West to 41 King East. MRS. C. STIDMAN FIEROE. Four years established in Toronto. 32 Office Treatments for $18 Send for circular.

AGENTS Apply to the D. W. BEADLE NURSERY CO. **WANTED** ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

135 ACRES EXCELLENT LAND FOR sale. Lot 9, Con. 23, McGillivray, Middlesex Co.; clay loam; 100 acres clear; good frame buildings, orchard, spring creek, gravel road 3½ miles to Parkhill Town; price $5,000, $1,000 down, balance 6 per cent. interest. Rare bargain; immediate possession. 100 ACRES.—Lots 34, 35, Con 2, South Durham Road, Artemesia, Grey Co.; 20 acres clear. $1,200, $200 down, balance 6 per cent. DR. McTAGGART,

Royal Dandelion Coffee. A Delicious and nourishing Breakfast Beverage, contains a proportion of German Dandelion Root, which acts medicinally on the Liver and Stomach, purifying the blood and invigorating the system. Prepared only by **ELLIS & KEIGHLEY, TORONTO.**

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A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send us the names of two or more other babies, and their parents' addresses. Also a handsome Diamond Dye Sample Card to the mother and much valuable information. **Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.**

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Awnings! Decorated Window Shades, &c. Wholesale and Retail, at the CELEBRATED GOLD MEDAL TENT MANUFACTORY, 70 King St. West, Toronto. NATIONAL MANUFACTUR'G CO.

THE National ELECTRO & STEREOTYPE CO. 23 ADELAIDE ST. E., TORONTO. All classes of fine work. Mfrs. of Printers' Leads, Slugs and Metal Furniture. Send for prices.

MAY APPLE BLOOD SYRUP THE Greatest Discovery of the present age for REGULATING THE BOWELS, AND CURING all BLOOD, LIVER and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. A Perfect Blood Purifier. A few in Hamilton who have been benefited by its use: Mrs. M. Keenan, 192 Robert St., cured of Erysipelas of two years' standing; Robt. Cornell, 24 South St., daughter cured of Epileptic Fits after six years' suffering; Jennie Birrell, 55 Walnut St., cured of Weakness and Lung Trouble; John Wood, 95 Cathcart St., cured of Liver Complaint and Biliousness, used only 3 fifty-cent bottles; Mrs. J Beal, 6 Augusta St., troubled for years with Nervous Prostration, two small bottles gave her great relief. Sold at 50c. & $1. F. F. DALLEY & CO., Proprietors.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, **Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto**

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To W. E. CONN, Tilsonburg, Ont.:

DEAR SIR,—This is to certify that the two Gurney-Harris No. 15 Wood Furnaces, placed by you in our Avondale Presbyterian Church, have given complete satisfaction. We have found it possible to heat our building, from freezing point up to 60 deg. in two hours. We have also found them to be very economical in the matter of fuel. We can cheerfully recommend these furnaces to any parties who contemplate heating by Hot Air.

(Signed),
M. McGREGOR, PASTOR.
J. H. FERGUSON, CARETAKER.
C. THOMSON, CHAIRMAN B'D'G COM
J. FARNSWORTH, B'D'G INSPECTOR.

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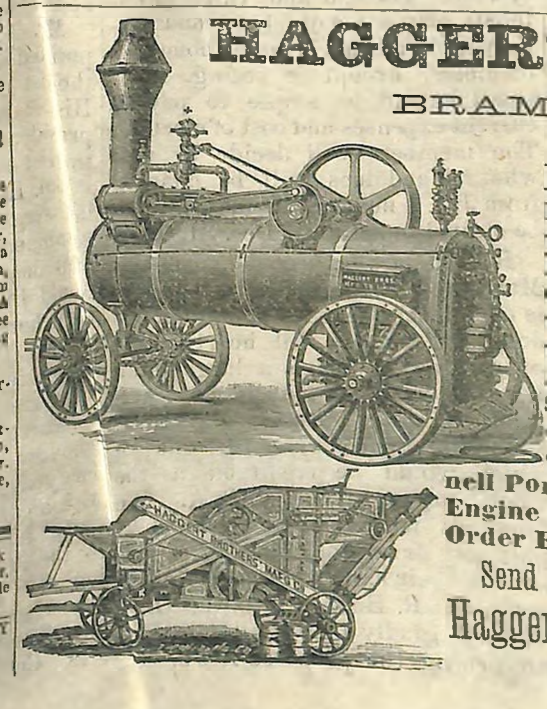

FARMERS, SAVE MONEY! Have your Threshing done with the Celebrated Wide-Awake SEPARATOR. NO GRAIN LOST. For clean work and fast work it is without a rival. The Wide-Awake is the most popular Separator among the farmers and threshermen of Canada, and with the Cornell Portable or Cornell Traction Engine completes the "Team." Order Early.

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FARM.

The Scrub Must Go.

C. L. H.

Good bye, old Brindle, bony scrub,
The times demand a better breed,
You eat enough; but here's the rub,
You never pay for half your feed.
So after all these years we part,
But pray remember, as you go,
If this should break your bovine heart,
You broke my purse long, long ago.

I gaze at you with tearful eyes,
Long-legged, ill-shaped, flabby Brin,
While years of fruitless labor rise
And show me what a fool I've been.
The tons of wasted hay and feed
In loud and injured tone, the while,
Complain you used them in your greed
To simply swell the barn-yard pile.

With best of feed you're lank and thin,
And I've grown thin through care of you,
I've empty barn and empty bin—
My pocket-book is empty, too.
Well chosen was that famine sign
In Pharaoh's dream; and yet, old cow,
The seven thin, ill-favored kine,
Told them of want no more than now.

But grievous want shall disappear,
If I the signs can rightly read.
I'll fill my barns this very year
With cows of some good dairy breed.
I'll have the kind that's fat and sleek,
The kind that brings prosperity;
My purse shall fatten every week,
And no more scrubs shall feed on me.

Orchard Notes.

Making the plum orchard a poultry run will greatly diminish the number of insects which prey upon the trees.

The *Kansas Farmer* does not believe in planting largely or exclusively to one variety of fruit. Markets change, it says, and varieties now productive and profitable may cease to be so, and the orchard become the most useless tract of land on the whole farm.

Cherry stones that have been well kept through the winter for planting, may be planted in drills covering fully an inch deep with soil, then scatter coarse straw over the drills and leave it there until the young seedlings are well up, and longer if it does not interfere with cultivation.

By spraying orchard trees with Paris green just after the petals have fallen from the blossoms, as often described, not less than three grievous enemies to apple-growers could be squelched at this period besides the codling moth, viz., the newly-hatched bark-louse, the canker-worm and the tent-caterpillar.

Evergreens may be transplanted a little later than it is safe to reset deciduous trees, in fact any time before the new growth commences, and again in the summer after the new growth becomes hardened. In handling these, use extreme care to keep the roots from drying; as in all good planting the ground is to be well firmed about the roots.

Stock Notes.

Oats are the best grains for calves in their first winter, and they have best effect when well moistened before feeding.

A properly matured animal must have its system built up evenly. What should be aimed at is a large frame and strong muscle, and the young stock should be fed with this object in view.

A New York dairyman obtains fodder from sowed corn which cows prefer to the best hay, by planting the corn in drills three feet apart, so that the sun and the plow could get between the rows. Corn sowed so close it cannot be worked, he took no stock in.

Farmers ought to have an abundance of green clover for their hogs. Good clover pasture with a little cornmeal will keep hogs growing fast and all the time fat enough for good meat. If we had more grass for our hogs we would have less disease among them.

Bloat in calves is really an acute attack of indigestion, which often proves fatal almost immediately. Taken in time it may be relieved by a teaspoonful each of baking soda and ground ginger dissolved in a quarter pint of boiling water and poured down the calf's throat. To do this a long necked bottle may be used. Rub the stomach briskly, and make the calf move about, if possible to get rid of the wind.

The *New England Farmer* says that straw fed to sheep with corn meal or oat meal affords a cheap food, and keeps the sheep in good condition. A little cotton seed meal along with the other meal will increase the fattening qualities of the ration. Straw is not sufficiently appreciated by our farmers for feeding purposes. When fed alone it is a poor enough food, but when fed with corn meal and cotton seed meal it makes a good article to feed.

Poultry Notes.

As the weather becomes warm lice in the hen-houses will find a starting point from the nests containing the sitning hens.

Charcoal is valuable in the poultry yard, broken in small pieces and placed where the fowls can have ready access to it, or pulverized and mixed with soft food.

Those that keep more than one variety of fowls should strictly keep each breed by itself. It is a detriment to the business generally, for customers to hatch out cross-breed chicks from supposed thoroughbred eggs.

Chickens should never be allowed to roost till ten or twelve weeks old. If allowed to roost their breasts often get crooked and their growth and appearance at the table spoiled. Occasionally we see an otherwise fine turkey most unsightly from the cause.

The Bronze and Narragansett are the two largest breeds of turkeys. The former is a dark bronze color, with a luster approaching gold, and with dark or flesh-colored legs. No adult gobbler of either veriety should weigh less than twenty-five pounds, and the hens should exceed fifteen pounds.

If a hen lays only one egg a week for a year it will pay for her food, and every additional egg gives profit, says a writer. If a hen lays three eggs a week she will give double the profit derived from a hen that lays two eggs. The greater the number of eggs the cheaper the cost of production in proportion.

It is very important that young chicks have meat, even if only two or three times a week, but once a day is better, as they require it. A young chick that is growing very rapidly will starve on a corn meal diet, unless it secures other food, but if given a meal of meat or so a day it will thrive under other difficulties.

The hens can go on the roost but the chicks must remain on the ground. Such being the case the most important matter is to have their sleeping places dry. Dampness will soon cause the chicks to become week in the legs, as well as induce lice. The best protection is a board, about two feet square, which should be cleaned off every morning and then sprinkled with sand or dirt, and the chicks will not only be dry and warm, but clean.

Those who have eggs to sell are often annoyed when carrying large eggs to market that they get no more per dozen for them than another who has very small eggs. The same feeling also prevails among consumers when one pays as much for a dozen small eggs as another pays for a dozen large ones. It is claimed too that eggs from a well bred fowl are richer and heavier than those from common poorly fed fowls. This is less felt when eggs are plenty and low, but when scarce and high, there is a feeling that there is something wrong in the mode of selling eggs. Why not have them sold by weight? If dealers would only establish this plan by calculating how much they can pay per pound, then the traffic in eggs would become more satisfactory.—[Germantown Telegraph.

Garden Notes.

Gardening is profitable when the soil is not of too cold a nature and the market is not at too great a distance. One of the essentials is to plant early and to grow nothing but good varieties.

When too large flower pots are used, there will be more leaves than flowers. Often plants do not bloom because, having so much space, their strength is expended in forming roots and leaves.

Carrots and onions are two crops easily destroyed by grass or weeds when the seed is germinating and just beginning to push through the soil. The hoe must be used, while hand-working the plants is sometimes necessary.

To prevent weeds growing in the walks, the use of the following solution is recommended: One part low grade carbolic acid in 100 parts of water, applied in a spray form. Guard the hands and permit none of the solution to go against the grass or box edgings.

At the New York Experiment Station, the best crop of potatoes, grown under various methods of cutting the seed, etc., resulted from the use of seed selected from the best hills, either planted whole or cut in large pieces, the cuttings permitted to dry three days.

Much trouble is caused by the grub cutting the plants off just at the surface, and much time lost in replanting and hunting for the offender. The following plan will effectually repel him: Have a pan of the green juicy leaves of the black currant; roll one like a funnel round each plant, leaving the root out free. Plant in the usual way, firming the ground round all. I never saw a plant touched by the grub if so protected.

Sometimes it happens that geraniums from late spring cuttings, planted in rich, moist soil, grow all to leaf and yield but a few flowers. To do better than this, they should become pot-bound and show bloom before planting out. Planting pots and all is of doubtful benefit. Better have the soil less rich, but practice deep-digging. With a moist season and rich soil, no geraniums fare as well. Old, cut-back plants, full of shoots and bloom, planted out the latter part of May, should flower well all summer.

The Mistress Got the Best of it.

An amusing story is told me of the adventures of a lady in search of a servant, says the Brooklyn *Citizen*. She went to an intelligence office, although she might have known that the more aristocratic kind of servants are not usually to be found in such places, which are regarded as "way down" and quite low, fit only to be patronized by "greenhorns" and "rounders." However, she went to one, and, having been offered a likely young woman, found her qualifications fairly satisfactory. But the girl turned interviewer immediately and put the usual questions, which are the stock-in-trade of comic papers:—

"And do you keep a man to put out the ashes?"

The lady was not surprised, of course, but she saw that the independent and particular Abigail wasn't going to suit after all.

"Oh, no; my husband will do all that for you," she answered, with a mischievous twinkle in her eye and an internal smile at the thought that her husband could be so complacent.

The girl proceeded with her cross-examination, and was accommodated at every point. It looked like an excellent place, and she was ready for an engagement. But the lady suddenly asked:

"Do you sing?"

The girl was a little mystified, but supposing that the question was intended to draw her out on the question of her cheerfulness at work, she answered that she did, and was very fond of doing so.

"And do you play the piano?"

This was a poser worse than the other. She had, of course, to admit that her early education had been wholly neglected in the matter of this accomplishment.

"Oh, then, you won't do at all, for I want a girl who can entertain my friends in the parlour while I am at work in the kitchen."

Private Fortunes in Ancient Times.

Crœsus possessed in landed property a fortune equal to £1,600,000, besides a large sum of money, slaves and furniture.

The philosopher Seneca had a fortune of £2,500,000.

Lentulus, the soothsayer, had a fortune of £3,500,000.

Tiberius, at his death, £23,625,000, which Caligula spent in less than ten months.

Cæsar, before he entered upon any office, owed £2,995,000.

Anthony owed £300,000 at the ides of March, paid it before the kalends of April and squandered £147,000,000 of the public money.

Apicius expended in debauchery £500,000.

Cleopatra, at an entertainment, gave Anthony, dissolved in vinegar, who swallowed it, a pearl worth £8,000.

Esopus paid for a single dish £80,000.

Caligula spent for one supper £80,000.

Heliogabalus spent for one meal £20,000.

Lucullus usually paid £20,000 for a repast.

Messala gave £400,000 for the house of Anthony.

HOUSEHOLD.

Nobody Knows but Mother.

Nobody knows of the work it makes
To keep the house together;
Nobody knows of the steps it takes,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody listens to childish woes
Which kisses only smother;
Nobody's pained by naughty blows,
Nobody—but mother.

Nobody knows of the sleepless care
Bestowed on baby brother;
Nobody knows of the tender prayer,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the lessons taught
Of loving one another;
Nobody knows of the patience sought
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the anxious fears
Lest darling may not weather
The storm of life in after years,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody kneels at the throne above
To thank the Heavenly Father
For that sweet gift—a mother's love;
Nobody can—but mother.

Easy Housekeeping.

In former years it was no easy task for a young married couple to "go to housekeeping," and it required no small expenditure of cash. A range or cooking stove, a coffee and spice mill, a mortar, a cake-board and rolling-pin, a tray and chopping-knife, not to mention a large number of pots, kettles, frying-pans and bowls, and a large stock of raw materials in the line of provisions, were required. Then considerable skill was necessary to use all these instruments for preparing food for the table, and that skill, unfortunately, was not possessed by the young wife. The consequence was that most persons who embarked on the sea of matrimony sailed directly to a boarding-house, and set up their household divinities in a back chamber, where they remained till the landlady levied on them for an overdue bill for meals and lodging.

But modern invention has rendered housekeeping very easy. A couple may now set up for themselves with very few utensils, scarcely any provisions, and next to no knowledge of cookery. A gas or oil stove takes the place of a costly and cumbrous cooking-range. Coffee is bought not only parched but ground. Spices and pepper come all prepared for use. Every kind of bread, cake and pastry can be purchased at a slight advance on the cost of the materials they contain. If one wishes the sport of making them, self-raising flour may be had in any grocery. Fruit of all kinds all ready for the table can be purchased about as cheaply as that which must be prepared. Not only lobsters and other shell fish, but salmon, may be bought cooked and ready to be served at a price but little above what the crude articles cost; and cooked corned beef, tongue, pigs' feet and ham have long been on the market.

There are also canned soups, that only need to be diluted, mince meat, all ready to put between piecrusts, and roast meats and fowls of all descriptions. Some grocers keep mush prepared for frying. Boston baked beans, put up in cans, have had a great run during the past few years. English plum puddings are also on the market. Cans of cooked green corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, cauliflower and asparagus, with Saratoga fried potatoes, are to be found on the shelves of every grocery, while Hindoos do the washing and ironing.

It is no longer necessary to be a cook, or to have a cook, to keep house. It requires scarcely any cooking utensils to provide a warm meal. A can-opener, a frying-pan and a coffee-pot are the principal requisites. Even the last is not absolutely necessary, since a mixture of prepared coffee, sugar and cream may readily be obtained. It is even practical now for the novice to dispense with a cook-book, as the label on every can tells how to treat the contents. Surely, ladies need no longer complain that the labors of housekeeping keep them from cultivating their minds.—[Kansas Farmer.

Household Hints.

A piece of pointed whalebone or pine is good to clean out corners. Wash your windows with sponge and polish with tissue paper.

Clean lamp chimneys by holding them over the spout of a teakettle full of boiling water and then wipe with a clean cloth. It will make them beautifully clear.

To heat cloths for hot applications without scalding your hands, lay a wet cloth between two folds of brown paper, place it on the stove, pressing the top one down lightly with your fingers, and in a few minutes the cloth will be hot enough to blister.

In cooked starch put in gum arabic, dissolved to mucilage, a teaspoonful to a pint of starch for collars and cuffs and shirt fronts, a tablespoonful for a dress. For muslin dresses it is invaluable; this stiffness does not leave the dress until washed again. I also put in a few shavings of a sperm candle. I have no trouble in bringing a gloss on my starched clothes. A teacupful of the starch prepared for the colored clothes, put into the last rinsing water, will give tablecloths and napkins just the right stiffness to iron nicely, and they will keep clean much longer. The cotton clothes also iron nicer, although they do not take enough of the starch to be perceptible to the hands.

The nicest way to prepare eggs for tea, is to fill the spider or frying-pan (the former is best, being deepest) two-thirds full of boiling water at boiling heat, drop in the eggs one at a time, from the shell if you know they are fresh; if you only guess at their being fresh, break them into a saucer, and slip them one at a time into the water, hot enough to cook them, but do not let it boil, dip some of the water over the tops of the eggs until they are white, or have a cover very hot to put over them, and they will cook on top by the steam; when done soft or hard as you like them, take them up one at a time, free from water, on to a platter, with no seasoning of any kind; you can garnish with bits of green, as cress, celery leaves in little pieces, or parsly. When eaten, the only seasoning is a little salt and pepper, if liked; nothing else if you wish delicate, first-class eating.

Buttermilk Pop.

Let one-half gallon of buttermilk get boiling hot; then add two tablespoonsful of flour that has been made smooth in a little cream, and the yolks of two eggs well beaten, sugar to taste. To be used warm or cold. Some persons like it made real thick and to eat for dessert. Or made thin it is a cooling drink.

NEW CANNIBAL TRIBES.

Discoveries of Captain Van Gele Along the Great Mobangi River.

Last fall, says the New York Sun, the Congo State sent Captain Van Gele, one of Stanley's favorite officers, in the steamer Henry Reed to make further explorations upon the Mobangi River, the great norththern affluent of the Congo, whose importance Mr. Grenfell was the first to discover. Van Gele did not ascend the river quite as far as Grenfell, being prevented by rapids through which Grenfell had been able to push his steamer at low water when the current was slower. He, however, took time to explore, while Grenfell's journey was nothing more than a hurried reconnaissance. Van Gele made some very interesting discoveries. He found, for instance, three little tributaries, up which he pushed his steamer for a total distance of 207 miles. It is only three years since Stanley estimated that the Mobangi itself added only about 350 miles to the navigable waters of the Congo basin. Now the problem is whether the Mobangi or the Kassal deserves distinction as the Congo's greatest tributary.

On the Nghirl affluent of the river, and also on the Mobangi, about three hundred miles from its mouth, Van Gele found the most densely populated districts he had seen in Africa. The left bank of the great river was an uninterrupted succession of villages for about seventy miles. Those who imagine that the depths of Africa are an almost voiceless solitude should read Van Gele's brief account of the animation and bustle he witnessed all along this populous river.

The scene on the river in the morning, he says, is one of extraordinary animation. He often met as many as 300 canoes swiftly ploughing through the water. The canoes were chiefly filled with women and children. The women were leaving the village to go to the fields and begin the agricultural labors of the day. Other parties in the canoes were setting out for the fish nets, to gather in the finny harvest that had collected since the previous day. The river swarms with fish, the land yields rich returns of all tropical produce, and thousands of natives along the river do not know whatfamine means. They have, besides, food resources upon which most of the world cannot count, as these natives are among the greatest of cannibals.

Quite a number of men accompany the women to the fields, but not to take part in tilling the soil. They let the women monopolize the rude iron hoes, while the men stand around with weapons in their hands to protect the toilers. Without protection there is always danger that the women will be surprised and dragged off by hostile tribes.

All these river tribes send expeditions against one another for the sole purpose of securing victims for their cannibal feasts. Captain Van Gele says that all the enemies they kill in battle are eaten, and that the same fate soon overtakes the prisoners they carry home with them. Before the exploration of the Congo Valley the belief was widespread that cannibalism had greatly decreased, and that there were comparatively few people who were still addicted to the horrid practice. In all his travels, Livingstone never saw a cannibal tribe with the possible exception of the Manyema. But the opening up of the Congo basin has revealed the fact that the world never knew before where cannibalism is most prevalent. There are undoubtedly hundreds of thousands of people in that region among whom cannibalism is a confirmed and most cherished habit.

Captain Van Gele says that nowhere in Africa has he seen fisheries of equal extent, except at Stanley Falls. The stakes marking the position of the nets cover many acres. All these tribes are tall and powerful, and in form they are splendid specimens of physical beauty.

Halfpenny Dinners.

Some friends of the poor in Edinburgh, Scotland, impressed with the demoralizing influence of soup kitchens and all distribution of food gratis, lately formed a plan for helping the poverty stricken by establishing a system of halfpenny or cent dinners. Not a few shook their heads. It would never work, they thought. What kind of a dinner could be got for a cent? The friends of the scheme persisted, and their establishment was opened about the end of March last. During the first month 2,566 dinners were served—sold over the counter for cash. The charity ticket system was carefully avoided. This gives about from 80 to 100 per day. The result of the first month has been a debit against the scheme of six shillings or a dollar and a half. The halfpenny more than covered the cost of the food, but the cooking and fuel so far put the balance on the wrong side. There has been an actual profit on every dinner sold, and if the business only increases sufficiently it will be entirely self-supporting. The amount that can be thus given for this most modest coin is remarkable. A pint of strong soup and a thick half slice of bread served in a clean tin basin—or coffee or cocoa or rice and milk in the same way—and each dinner yielding a profit. It is calculated that if 500 dinners were sold daily the project would be quite flourishing. The free dinners in the shape of soup, etc., naturally develop or attract impostors, and in Edinburgh it is said the crowds of such that swarm about the free soup kitchens are perfectly amazing. In many cases these frauds have been known to trade off the soup thus received for "hard ale" or any other intoxicating liquor. On the other hand, it is found that many honest people who would not darken the door of a soup kitchen so long as it was a matter of charity have no objection to avail themselves of what is simply a commercial transaction.

The most of the patrons, however, of these halfpenny dinners are children attending the Board schools. Poor, wan-faced little waifs they are, to whom apparently even a halfpenny dinner is a wondrous luxury. The noticeable thing about this movement is the proof it affords of how much clean, nourishing food can be honestly prepared and sold at a profit for a cent.

Mrs. Donovin—"Good-marnin' to yee, Misther Murphy; sure, 'tis an early birrud yez are this blissid marnin'." Mr. Murphy—"Thrue far yez, Missis Donovin; but 'tis a trifle more than a day's job Oi have here, so Oi sez to meself Oi'll jist shtart in an hour before Oi commince, an' wurruk an hour or so afther Oi quit, wid maybe the last bit in the wurruld while Oi'm restin' at noon, an' so Oi'll have it done betwixt daylight an' darruk."

A Giant Monopoly.

According to the New York *Times*, another great monopoly, or, as it is called, a "commercial combination," has just been created in the United States. It involves the control of the entire rubber industry of America, which has assumed immense proportions. This means, we are told, the control of the manufacture of all rubber goods, the fixing of the market value of both crude materials and manufactured articles, and the regulation of the workman employed. The plan adopted is the formation of a trust, modelled after the Standard Oil Trust, with a working capital of $5,000,000. An idea of the magnitude of the project may be gathered from the statistics of the industry in America. The importation of crude rubber has risen from 11,000,000 pounds a few years ago to 27,000,000 pounds in 1886. The capital invested to-day is about $50,000,000 and the annual trade is over $100,000,000. Upward of 25,000 of workmen are employed in the industry. If the report of the actual accomplishment the consolidation be true, the "combination" will be able to do pretty much as it pleases.

Scandal.

The story is told of a woman who freely used her tongue to the scandal of others, and made confession to the priests of what she had done. He gave her a ripe thistle top and told her to go out in various directions and scatter the seeds one by one. Wondering at the pennance, she obeyed, and then returned and told her confessor. To her amazement he bade her go back and gather the scattered seeds; and when she objected that it would be impossible he replied that it would be still more difficult to gather up and destroy all evil reports which she had circulated about others. A child can scatter a handful of thistle seeds before the wind in a moment, but the strongest, wisest man cannot gather them again.

Insects as Seed Makers.

Among the farmes insect friends the bees make themselves useful, and as some think, indispensable, as seed-makers, by carrying pollen on their legs from plant to plant. Darwin made some experiments in regard to the fertilization of flowers by insect agency, one of which I will transcribe. He selected 100 heads of red clover, which he excluded from the visits of insects, but gave them the other requisites, of reproduction, viz., sunlight and moisture. He also selected 100 heads and left them free to the visits of insects, with the following results: The 100 heads that the insects did not get to failed to produce a single seed, while those that were visited by the insects produced 27,000 seeds, thus showing that insects are a great factor in the fertilization of flowers.

How Much Farmers Walk.

Practical working farmers get a good deal of exercise by walking, aside from other use of their muscles. A New England writer avers that a fair estimate will certainly make twenty miles a day the average of a farmer's walking. Up about daybreak, the farmer goes to the barn, fodders his cattle, and spends an hour moving to and fro, and returns for breakfast, having walked at least three miles before this duty is performed. If he goes to the field and plows until noon and gets over half an acre with a seven-inch furrow on a ten-acre field, he covers ten miles; then walks home half a mile to the barn, then to the house, making in all nearly or quite eleven miles; repeating this in the afternoon, and foddering and doing up chores until sundown, he completes twenty-five or thirty miles in a full day's work.

Happy Homes.

Much has been written and said about how to make home happy. The moralist and the preacher have hackneyed this theme until it would seem nothing more remained to be said. But the philosophers have gone far out of their way to account for the prevalence of ill-assorted couples and unhappy homes, and have over-looked the chief cause. Most of the unhappiness of married life can be traced directly to those functional derangements to which women are subject. In nine cases out of ten the irritable, dissatisfied and unhappy wife is a sufferer from some "female complaint." A trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will produce more domestic happiness than a million sermons or philosophical treatises. It cures all those peculiar weaknesses and ailments incident to women. It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee printed on wrapper enclosing bottle.

Very high straight collars are seen upon the new dresses.

Its thousands of cures are the best advertisement for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Maize is asserting its claims to be considered a fashionable color.

Man wants but little here below.
But wants that little strong.

This is especially true of a purge. The average man or woman does not precisely hanker for it, as a rule, but when taken, wishes it to be prompt, sure and effective. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets leave nothing to be desired in point of efficacy, and yet their action is totally free from any unpleasant symptoms, or disagreeable after-effects. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless.

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YOUNG MEN suffering from the effects of early evil habits, the result of ignorance and folly, who find themselves weak, nervous and exhausted; also MIDDLE-AGED and OLD MEN who are broken down from the effects of abuse or over-work, and in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, send for and READ M. V. Lubon's Treatise on Diseases of Men. The book will be sent sealed to any address on receipt of two 3c. stamps. Address M. V. LUBON, 47 Wellington St. E. Toronto Ont

The sailor styles are reported in many garments for boys and girls.

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Philatelic Points.

Stamped envelopes first made their appearance in 1837.

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Taxation stamps were used in Holland during the 17th century.

I. C. Green, of Fitchburg, appears to be in trouble.

We would like to hear from D A Vindin, P. Gewelke, Max Richter, Jas. Steiner, Nat A. Solomon and J. B. Meyer.

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The Quaker City Philatelic Soc'y. of Philadelphia, has repudiated the claim of Chalmers, as the originator of the postage stamp.

Collectors of stamps will find it to their interest to send to E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa., for his priced list of all U. S. stamps.

The large number of old Canada 12d, somewhere near 50,000 in number were burnt by order of the Dept. in 1854, and very few were issued.

Stamp dealers who wish advertising space in several leading philatelic journals in exchange for stamps should write to Jos. L. Munson, care Lock Box 424. Ottawa.

We have received from P. Chalmers, Esq., Wimbledon, Eng., a complete resume of his father's claim to the invention of the adhesive stamp, which with the claims of Sir Rowland Hill will be reviewed in our next.

The supply of official stamps in the U. S. departments are entirely exhausted. These stamps have not been in use for some time. The War dept. stamps were returned to the P. O. dept. for cancellation, and the Navy dept. stamps were destroyed.

Half of a 2ct. stamp, used for a local posted letter in Canada is in our possession on entire envelope. No mistake about it, as we received it ourselves. The place it was sent from is a village and only one stamp was cut. The other half is now in the possession of a collector. Both are on entire envelopes with postmark distinctly over the cut half on the envelope.

Social Gossip.

Rev. E. W. Sibbald Worthy Grand Chaplain of the S. O. E., and late rector of Christ Church, Belleville, has been united in matrimony with Miss Edith, daughter of W. A. Hungerford, Esq., of Madoc. The bride is an accomplished young lady.

Madame Albani, the Canadian prima donna sang before the Prince and Princess of Wales at Manchester lately, and received their royal congratulations. The Bishop of Manchester's daughter joined Albani in a duet from Mendelssohn's " Hymn of Praise. "

The Prince of Wales had one of his coat-tails torn off by a wagon while crossing a London street; the occurrence was cabled to America, and *Modern Society* says the next day four hundred American swells were in the streets with one coat-tail apiece.

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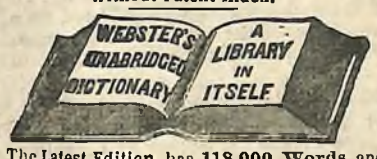

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